Configuring IPsec Services

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NORTEL NETWORKS™

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Preface

This guide describes the Bay Networks® implementation of IP Security and how to configure it on a Bay Networks router.

Before You Begin

Before using this guide, you must complete the following procedures. For a new router:

- Install the router (see the installation guide that came with your router).
- Connect the router to the network and create a pilot configuration file (see *Quick-Starting Routers* or *Configuring BayStack Remote Access)*.

Make sure that you are running the latest version of Bay Networks BayRS™ and Site Manager software. For information about upgrading BayRS and Site Manager, see the upgrading guide for your version of BayRS.

Text Conventions

This guide uses the following text conventions:

angle brackets (< >)	Indicate that you choose the text to enter based on the description inside the brackets. Do not type the brackets when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **ping** <*ip_address*>, you enter: **ping 192.32.10.12**
bold text	Indicates command names and options and text that you need to enter. Example: Enter **show ip** {**alerts** | **routes**}. Example: Use the **dinfo** command.
braces ({})	Indicate required elements in syntax descriptions where there is more than one option. You must choose only one of the options. Do not type the braces when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **show ip** {**alerts** | **routes**}, you must enter either: **show ip alerts** or **show ip routes**, but not both.
brackets ([ ])	Indicate optional elements in syntax descriptions. Do not type the brackets when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **show ip interfaces** [**-alerts**], you can enter either: **show ip interfaces** or **show ip interfaces -alerts**.
italic text	Indicates file and directory names, new terms, book titles, and variables in command syntax descriptions. Where a variable is two or more words, the words are connected by an underscore. Example: If the command syntax is: **show at** <*valid_route*> *valid_route* is one variable and you substitute one value for it.

`screen text`	Indicates system output, for example, prompts and system messages. Example: `Set Bay Networks Trap Monitor Filters`
separator (>)	Shows menu paths. Example: Protocols > IP identifies the IP option on the Protocols menu.
vertical line (|)	Separates choices for command keywords and arguments. Enter only one of the choices. Do not type the vertical line when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **show ip** {**alerts** | **routes**}, you enter either: **show ip alerts** or **show ip routes**, but not both.

Acronyms

This guide uses the following acronyms:

3DES	Triple DES
AH	authentication header
CBC	cipher block chaining
DES	Data Encryption Standard
ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
HMAC	Hashing Message Authentication Code
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
ICV	integrity check value
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IKE	Internet Key Exchange protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
IPsec	Internet Protocol Security

ISAKMP/Oakley	Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol (also known as IKE)
IV	initialization vector
MD5	Message Digest 5
MIB	management information base
NPK	node protection key
NVRAM	nonvolatile random access memory
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
RNG	random number generator
RSA	RSA Data Security, Inc.’s public-key encryption algorithm
SA	security association
SAD	security associations database
SHA	Secure Hash Algorithm
SPD	security policy database
SPI	security parameter index
VPN	virtual private network
WAN	wide area network

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Chapter 1
Overview of IPsec

This chapter describes the emerging Internet Engineering Task Force standards for security services over public networks, commonly referred to as IP Security or IPsec. The chapter also includes information specific to the Bay Networks implementation of IPsec and requirements for that implementation.

This chapter includes the following information:

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IPsec Services	1-2
How IPsec Works	1-3
Elements of IPsec	1-5
Security Gateways	1-7
Security Policies	1-8
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Summarizing Security Policies and SAs	1-14
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About IPsec

IP Security (IPsec) is the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) set of emerging standards for security services for communications over public networks. The standards are documented in the IETF Requests for Comments (RFCs) 2401 through 2412. Additional RFCs may be relevant as well.

These standards were developed to ensure secure, private communications for the remote access, extranet, and intranet virtual private networks (VPNs) used in enterprise communications. They are the security architecture for the next generation of IP, called IPv6, but are available for the current IPv4 Internet as well.

The Bay Networks implementation of the IETF standards provides network (layer 3) security services for wide area network (WAN) communications on Bay Networks routers.

IPsec Services

IPsec services consist of confidentiality, integrity, and authentication services for data packets traveling between security gateways.

- Confidentiality ensures the privacy of communications.
- The integrity service detects modification of data packets.
- Authentication services verify the origin of every data packet.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality is accomplished by encrypting and decrypting data packets. The Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP) protocol uses the Data Encryption Standard (DES) algorithm in cipher block chaining (CBC) mode to encrypt and decrypt data packets.

You set confidentiality with the cipher algorithm and cipher key parameters. The cipher algorithm and cipher key are specified in *security associations* (SAs). A security association is a relationship in which two peers share the necessary information to securely protect and unprotect data. The algorithm and key must be identical on both ends of an IPsec SA.

Integrity

Integrity determines whether the data has been altered during transit. The ESP protocol ensures that data has not been modified as it passes between the security gateways. The ESP protocol uses the HMAC MD5 (RFC 2403) or HMAC SHA-1 (RFC 2404) transform.

You set integrity with the integrity algorithm and integrity key parameters. The integrity algorithm and integrity key must be identical on both ends of an IPsec SA.

Authentication

Authentication ensures that data has been transmitted by the identified source.

Additional IPsec Services

Within the IPsec framework, additional security services are provided. An access control service ensures authorized use of the network, and an auditing service tracks all actions and events.

IPsec services can be configured on an interface-by-interface basis. Up to 127 inbound and 127 outbound security policies (customized) are supported on each IPsec interface.

How IPsec Works

IPsec services are bundled as an Internet Protocol (IP) encryption packet. The packets resemble ordinary IP packets to Internet routing nodes; only the sending and receiving devices are involved in the encryption. IPsec packets are delivered over the Internet like ordinary IP packets to branch offices, corporate partners, or other remote organizations in a secure, encrypted, and private manner.

Several well-established technologies provide encryption and authentication at the application layer. IPsec adds security at the underlying network layer, providing a higher degree of security for all applications, including those without any security features of their own.

IPsec Protection

To configure a router with IPsec, you first configure the router interface as an IP interface. Then you add the IPsec software to the IP interface, creating a *security gateway.* A security gateway is a router between a trusted network (for example, the enterprise intranet) and an untrusted network (the Internet) that provides a security service such as IPsec.

The router interface is secured with inbound and outbound security *policies* that filter traffic to and from the router module. The data packets themselves are protected by IPsec protocol processing specified by security associations (SAs).

Figure 1-1 shows how IPsec can protect data communications within an enterprise and from external hosts.

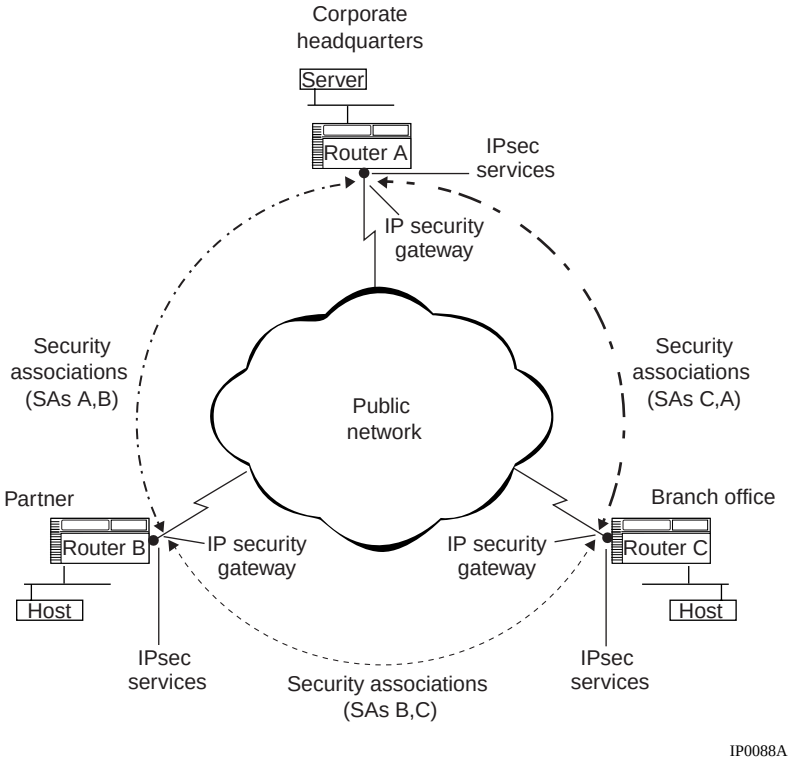

Figure 1-1. IPsec Environment: Unique Security Associations (SAs) Between Routers

IPsec Tunnel Mode

When there is a security gateway at each end of a communication, the security associations between the gateways are said to be in tunnel mode. The tunnel metaphor refers to data being visible only at the beginning and end points of the communication. The IP packets protected by IPsec have regular, “visible” IP headers, but the packet contents are encrypted, and thus hidden. All BayRS IPsec communications occur in tunnel mode. Tunnel mode is especially effective for isolating and protecting enterprise traffic traveling across a public data network, as shown in Figure 1-1.

Elements of IPsec

IPsec has three important constructs:

- Security gateways
- Security policies
- Security associations (SAs)

In the IPsec context, hosts communicate across an untrusted network through security gateways (routers configured for IPsec interfaces). Security policies determine how the IPsec interfaces handle data packets for the hosts on both ends of a connection. Security associations apply IPsec services to data packets traveling between the security gateways.

Figure 1-2 shows the logical relationship between security policies and security associations.

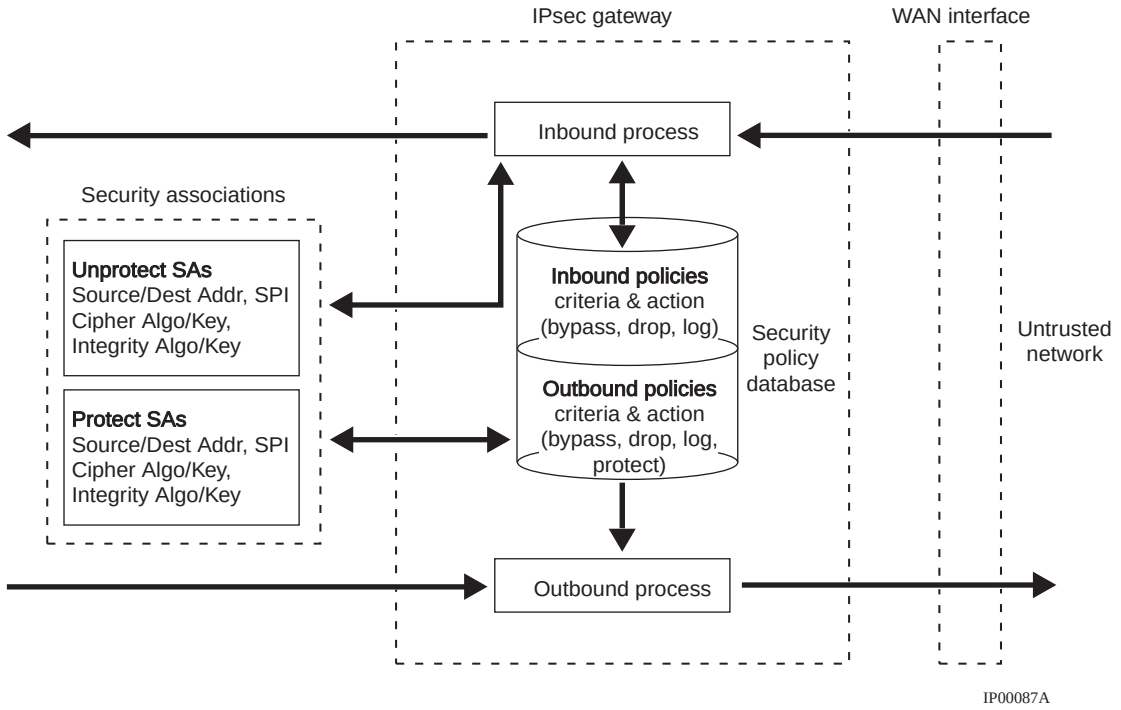

Figure 1-2. IPsec Concepts: Security Gateways, Security Policies, and SAs

Security Gateways

A security gateway establishes SAs between router interfaces configured with IPsec software. A Bay Networks router becomes a security gateway when you enable IPsec on a WAN interface. In this way, a Bay Networks router operating as a security gateway provides IPsec services to its internal hosts and subnetworks.

Hosts or networks on the external side of a security gateway (typically, the overall Internet) are considered “untrusted.” Hosts or subnetworks on the internal side of a security gateway (nodes on your local intranet) are considered “trusted” because they are controlled and securely managed by the same network administration (Figure 1-3).

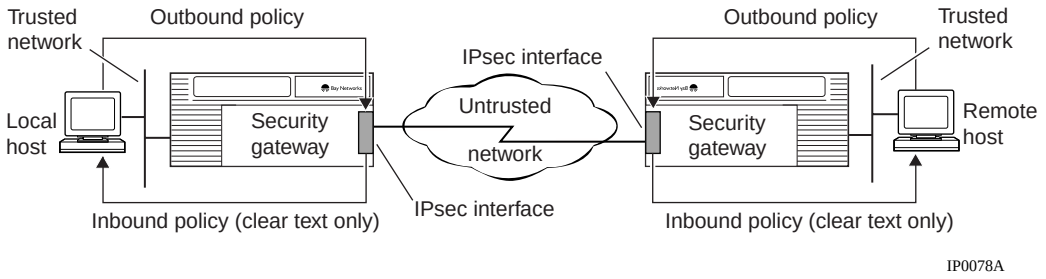

Figure 1-3. IPsec Security Gateways and Security Policies

When you add IPsec services to a router to create a security gateway, its internal hosts and subnetworks can communicate with external hosts that directly operate IPsec services, or with a remote security gateway that provides IPsec services for its set of hosts and subnetworks.

Security Policies

When you create an IPsec policy, you control which packets a security gateway protects, how it handles packets to or from particular addresses or in a particular protocol, and whether it logs information about these actions.

There are two types of IPsec policies: inbound and outbound. An inbound policy is used for data packets arriving at a security gateway, and an outbound policy is used for data packets leaving a security gateway. Each IPsec interface can support up to 127 inbound and 127 outbound security policies (refer to Figure 1-3 on page 1-7).

The criteria (“selectors”) and action specifications used in your inbound and outbound policies are stored in the security policy database (SPD).

IPsec defaults in favor of more security rather than less. If an outbound or inbound packet does not match the criteria of any configured outbound or inbound policy in the SPD, the packet is dropped.

IPsec discards any outbound clear-text data packet unless you explicitly configure a policy to bypass or protect it.

Policy Templates

Every IPsec policy is based on a *policy template*. A policy template is a predefined policy definition that you can use on any IP interface. The template specifies one or more criteria and an action to apply to incoming or outgoing data packets.

A policy template and every policy based on it must include at least one criterion, for example, an IP source address, and one action. For example, an outbound policy might specify a protect action. A policy template or policy may include two actions if one of the actions is logging. The criterion specification determines whether a data packet matches a particular security policy, and the action specifies how the policy is applied to the packet.

The action specifications that you can include in inbound and outbound policies are listed in the two sections that follow.

Inbound Policies

An inbound policy determines how a security gateway processes data packets received from an untrusted network. Every packet arriving at a security gateway is compared with the criteria to determine whether it matches an IPsec policy for that router. If the incoming packet matches a bypass policy, the router accepts the packet and, if the policy is so configured, logs it.

If the packet does not match any policy or matches a drop policy, the router rejects the packet. When a packet does not match any policy, IPsec's default action is to drop it.

For an inbound security policy, the action may be:

- Drop
- Bypass
- Log

Drop and bypass are mutually exclusive. The log action may be added to either, or used alone.

Outbound Policies

An outbound policy determines how a security gateway processes data packets for transmission across an untrusted network. You must assign an outbound policy for all unicast traffic leaving an IPsec interface.

For an outbound policy, the action specification may be:

- Protect
- Drop
- Bypass
- Log

Any outbound policy with a protect action specification is mapped to a Protect SA. See "Summarizing Security Policies and SAs" on page 1-14 for detailed information about Protect and Unprotect SAs.

Drop, protect, and bypass are mutually exclusive. The log action may be added to any of the three, or used alone.

Policy Criteria Specification

IPsec software inspects IP packet headers based on the specified criteria to determine whether a policy applies to a data packet.

You must include at least one of the following criteria, and you may specify all three criteria in an IPsec policy:

- IP source address
- IP destination address
- Protocol

To specify the protocol criterion, you must provide the numeric value assigned to the protocol for use over the Internet. You can specify only a single protocol value for each policy. The protocol number is represented in the 1-byte protocol field in an IP packet header.

Refer to Appendix D for a list of protocol numbers. To obtain the most recent list of the numeric values assigned to various protocols, see the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Web site at:

http://www.iana.org

The direct path to the list of legal values that you can specify for an IPsec policy protocol criterion as of this printing is:

http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/protocol-numbers

Security Associations

A security association (SA) is a relationship in which two peers share the necessary information to securely protect and unprotect data. An IPsec SA is uniquely identified by an IP destination address, security parameter index (SPI), and security protocol identifier (for example, ESP in tunnel mode).

An IPsec policy determines which packets will be handled. An IPsec SA specifies which IPsec security service (for example, confidentiality) IPsec will apply to the packets. You can apply one or more IPsec security services.

SAs themselves must be created and shared in a secure manner. There are two ways of achieving this: by using the automated security negotiation process provided by the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol; or by manually configuring the sending and receiving devices with a *shared secret*. A shared secret is a unique security identifier.

Automated Security Associations Using Internet Key Exchange (IKE)

Internet Key Exchange (IKE) is an automated protocol to establish security associations over the Internet. (IKE is also referred to as the Internet Security Association Key Management Protocol with Oakley Key Determination, or ISAKMP/Oakley.) IKE handles negotiating, establishing, modifying, and deleting security associations.

To set up these security associations, IKE itself must create a confidential, secure connection between the sender and receiver. Authentication is accomplished with one or more of the following:

- **Pre-shared keys:** These are set up ahead of time at each node in a transaction.
- **Public key cryptography:** Using the RSA public key algorithm, each member of a transaction authenticates itself to the other using the other member's public key to encrypt an authentication value.
- **Digital signature:** Each member of a transaction sends a digital signature to the other. The signatures are authenticated using the member's public key, obtained via an X.509 digital certificate.

The BayRS implementation of IKE uses pre-shared keys only.

Manual Security Associations

Manually configuring security associations is a more cumbersome and labor-intensive process than using IKE. If possible, IKE should be used to make large-scale secure communications practical.

Manually configured SAs often rely on static, symmetric keys on communicating hosts or security gateways. As such, you must coordinate within your organization and with outside parties to configure keys that will protect your information.

Security Associations for Bidirectional Traffic

An SA specifies the security services that are applied to data packets traveling in one direction between security gateways. To secure the traffic in both directions, the security gateway must have a Protect SA for data transmitted from the local IPsec interface and an Unprotect SA for data received by the local IPsec interface (Figure 1-4).

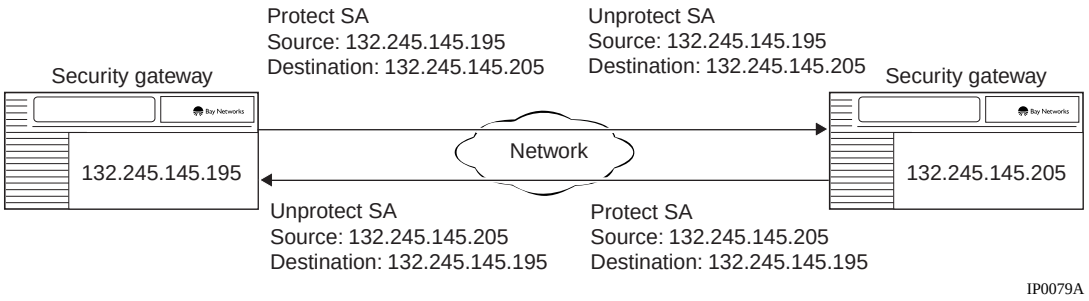

Figure 1-4. Security Associations for Bidirectional Traffic

Under most circumstances, you will configure the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol to negotiate SAs between security gateways automatically. You can also manually configure SAs.

How IKE Negotiates Security Associations

The Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol automates the process of IPsec SA configuration by creating an IKE SA for Protect SA and Unprotect SA negotiation. Each IKE peer sends IPsec SA parameter negotiation information in a secure IKE packet. The peers generate keys based on the agreed parameters and then verify each other's identity. Once this is done, the IPsec SA is established.

The IKE protocol itself is secured through an IKE SA created using the Diffie-Hellman algorithm (Oakley) to determine the key, and the authentication methods described in "Automated Security Associations Using Internet Key Exchange (IKE)" on page 1-11. The Bay Networks implementation uses a pre-shared key.

Security Parameter Index (SPI)

A *security parameter index* (SPI) is an arbitrary but unique 32-bit (4 byte) value that, when combined with the IP destination address and the numeric value of the security protocol used (ESP), uniquely identifies the SA for a data packet.

IPsec discards any incoming ESP packet if the SPI does not match any SA in the inbound security associations database (SAD).

Summarizing Security Policies and SAs

Table 1-1 and Table 1-2 provide a framework for understanding IPsec policies and SAs. They provide examples of how policies and SAs might be implemented, but are not meant to be comprehensive.

In Table 1-1, each row defines the policy specification for the policy named in the first column. For example, the “blue” policy specifies two criteria -- IP source address and IP destination address -- and the “drop” action. This might be used to discard all traffic from an undesirable site.

The “yellow” and “green” policies specify a Protect SA action. The yellow policy covers traffic in just one protocol (TCP) to a particular subnet, while the green policy covers all traffic to particular addresses.

The “black” policy specifies the Protocol criterion only and the “bypass” action. In this case the ICMP protocol (typically used for PING functions) is passed through the security gateway without IPsec encryption.

You may define SA parameters (automatically or manually) for a policy immediately after you specify the policy using them (Table 1-2).

Table 1-1. Security Policy Specifications

Policy Name	Protocol	IP Source Address	IP Destination Address	Action
Blue	(any)	IP address	IP address	Drop
Yellow	6 (TCP)	IP subnet	IP subnet	Protect SA
Green	(any)	Range of IP addresses	Range of IP addresses	Protect SA
Black	1 (ICMP)	Any IP address		Bypass

In Table 1-2, the IP source and destination addresses for the SA are the tunnel end points for the IPsec tunnel through which the traffic passes. Intermediate routers are unaware that the traffic is encrypted, and pass it along just like any other packets.

Table 1-2. Manual Security Association (SA) Configurations

Security Association		SPI	Cipher			Integrity	
Source Address	**Destination Address**		**Algorithm**	**Key Length**	**Key**	**Algorithm**	**Key**
IP address	IP address	270	DES	40	Hex value	HMAC MD5	Hex value
IP address	IP address	260	DES	56	Hex value	MD5	Hex value

Security Protocols

IPsec uses two protocols to provide traffic security:

- Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP)
- Authentication Header (AH)

You can use either protocol or both to protect data packets on a VPN. Generally, only one protocol is necessary.

The Bay Networks IPsec implementation uses ESP only. Bay Networks does not implement the AH protocol because the same functions are available from ESP.

Encapsulating Security Payload

The ESP protocol provides confidentiality (encryption) services. It can also provide data integrity, data origin authentication, and an anti-replay service.

- Data integrity ensures that the data has not been altered.
- Data origin authentication validates the sending and receiving parties.
- Anti-replay service ensures that the receiver only receives and processes each packet once.

One or more of these security services must be applied whenever ESP is invoked. ESP applies the following algorithms and transform identifiers to deliver its services:

- Data Encryption Standard (DES) (56-bit)
- 40-bit DES (manual keying only)
- Triple DES (3DES) (3DES IPsec Option only)
- HMAC Message Digest 5 (MD5)
- HMAC SHA1

ESP uses the Data Encryption Standard (DES) algorithm or the Triple DES (3DES) algorithm for encryption. ESP uses Hashing Message Authentication Code Message Digest 5 (HMAC MD5) or HMAC SHA1 transform identifiers for authentication.

ESP uses the cipher block chaining (CBC) mode of the DES encryption algorithm. CBC is considered the most secure mode of DES. A 56-bit or 40-bit number, known as a *key*, controls encryption and decryption. Key management is automated through IKE, or can be controlled manually.

Both sides of an SA must use the same encryption service. Normally, you should use the stronger 56-bit DES key for greater security, or triple DES if appropriate. However, if you are communicating with a security gateway that is limited to a 40-bit DES key due to cryptography export restrictions, you must use the 40-bit key.

When ESP protection is used in tunnel mode, an “outer” IP header specifies the IPsec processing destination, and an “inner” IP header specifies the (actual) target destination for the packet. The security protocol header appears after the outer IP header and before the inner one. Only the tunneled packet is protected, not the outer header.

Authentication Header

The AH protocol provides data integrity, data origin authentication, and optional anti-replay services. It provides encryption services to the header only, not to the entire IP packet.

The AH protocol uses HMAC MD5 and HMAC SHA1 transform identifiers. The AH protocol is not used in the Bay Networks implementation of IPsec.

Internet Key Exchange (IKE) Protocol

The Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol negotiates and provides private and authenticated keying material for security associations. Before providing keying material, the IKE protocol itself must be authenticated, that is, something must create an IKE security association between the security gateways IKE is servicing.

BayRS software creates an IKE SA through a pre-shared authentication key. IKE creates and changes IPsec SAs dynamically, with no user intervention necessary, making them faster and more frequently than they might otherwise be made, for greater security.

To negotiate a security association, IKE peers form a security association (an IKE SA) between them. The IKE SA protects the negotiation of the IPsec SA parameters and key exchange.

The IKE protocol can change IPsec and IKE SA keys based on preconfigured criteria such as elapsed time or number of bytes sent.

Perfect Forward Secrecy

Perfect forward secrecy (PFS) disassociates each IPsec SA key from others in the same IKE-negotiated security association. To obtain PFS, IKE uses the Diffie-Hellman algorithm to exchange keys for each SA. This means that as IKE and IPsec SAs are automatically re-keyed over the course of IPsec peer communication, old keys, if compromised, cannot be used to derive previous or future keys used for other SAs.

With PFS, if an intruder manages to break an encryption key, they gain access to a limited amount of data (packets protected by a single SA).

Network Requirements for Bay Networks Routers

To install the IP Security (IPsec) software, the router must be running BayRS Version 13.10 or later and Site Manager Version 7.10 or later. To use IKE and automated SAs, BayRS Version 13.20 and Site Manager Version 7.20 or later are required.

Supported Routers

Bay Networks IP technologies are implemented on BayRS router interfaces supporting synchronous communications.

IPsec can provide encryption and authentication services to any serial interface on the following routers:

- BayStack™ Access Node (AN®)
- BayStack Access Stack Node (ASN™)
- BayStack Advanced Remote Node™ (ARN™)
- Backbone Node (BN®)
- System 5000™ router modules

Supported WAN Protocols

The Bay Networks implementation of IPsec supports PPP and frame relay WAN protocols. The Bay Networks IPsec implementation also supports dial services, which provide backup and demand services for PPP and frame relay.

Chapter 2
Getting Started With IPsec

This chapter describes how to start using IPsec. Before you configure IPsec, you need to:

- Upgrade router software, if necessary.
- Install IPsec software.
- Secure your site.
- Secure your configuration.
- Use the Technician Interface secure shell to enter a node protection key (NPK) and seed (kseed), and then enter the same NPK in Site Manager.

This chapter contains the following information:

Topic	Page
Upgrading Router Software	2-2
Installing the IPsec Software	2-2
Securing Your Site	2-4
Securing Your Configuration	2-4
Creating a Node Protection Key (NPK)	2-5
Entering an Initial NPK and a Seed for Encryption	2-6

Upgrading Router Software

To install the IPsec software, you must be running BayRS Version 13.20 and Site Manager Software Version 7.20.

If you are upgrading your router software, copy the router image from the upgrade CD to a directory on your hard drive. To modify an existing image, first use the Router Files Manager to transfer the image to a directory on your hard drive.

For instructions on upgrading router software, see *Upgrading Routers to Version 13.xx*. For information about the Image Builder, the Router Files Manager, and booting routers, see *Configuring and Managing Routers with Site Manager.*

Installing the IPsec Software

Before you can enable and use IPsec services, you must create an IPsec-capable router image. You create this image during the installation process. The installation instructions that appear on the IPsec software CD are included in this section.

To install the IPsec software:

1. **Insert the IPsec software CD into the CD-ROM drive.**
2. **Open or create a directory for your router platform (for example, BN).**
3. **Copy the files *bn.exe* and *capi.exe* to the platform directory.**
4. **From Site Manager, start the Image Builder (choose Tools > Image Builder).**
5. **Open the image in the router platform directory (for example, *bn.exe*).**

   Note that “Available Components” is empty and that “Current Components” lists the executables.
6. **Click on Details.**

   Under `4003x Baseline Router Software`, select *capi.exe*.
7. **Click on Remove.**

   The file *capi.exe* is now listed under Available Components.
8. **Choose File > Save to save the image.**
9. **Exit the Image Builder.**

Completing the Installation Process

To complete the installation process:

1. **Open the Image Builder directory:**
   - On a PC, the default directory is *wf\builder.dir\rel<release_number>*.
   - On a UNIX platform, the default directory is *~.builder/rel<release_number>*.
2. **Remove the file *capi.exe* from the Image Builder directory. This file is a 1-byte stub file.**
3. **Copy the new *capi.exe* file from the router platform directory (for example, BN) to the Image Builder directory.**
4. **Restart the Image Builder and open the image from which you removed *capi.exe*.**
5. **Click on Details in the Available Components box.**
6. **Select *capi.exe* and click on Add.**
7. **Check the size of the *capi.exe* file.**

   If it is less than 1 KB, you have not loaded the IPsec software. Repeat this procedure or call the Bay Networks Technical Solutions Center for assistance.
8. **Save the modified image that includes IPsec to a new file and exit the Image Builder.**
9. **Copy this new image to the router and reboot.**

Installing Triple DES Encryption

To use Triple DES (3DES) encryption with IPsec, you must purchase the *3DES IPsec Option* CD, and install the *capi.exe* file from it. The version of *capi.exe* on this optional CD includes both 56-bit DES encryption and the stronger 3DES encryption.

Securing Your Site

To enforce IPsec, carefully restrict unauthorized access to the routers that encrypt data and the workstations that you use to configure IPsec. Keep in mind that the encryption standards that IPsec uses are public. Your data is secure only if you properly protect the encryption and authentication keys. The configuration files that contain these keys include safeguards to prevent unauthorized access.

Securing Your Configuration

Store any files containing encryption keys on diskettes or other removable media, and keep the media in a secure place. Physically protecting your equipment is always a good strategy and the easiest way to prevent unauthorized access to these files.

Always configure your node protection keys (NPKs) locally, not over a network. When you connect a PC or a workstation to a router console port to configure encryption, use a machine that is not connected to any other equipment. Be sure to also protect the routers on which the NPKs reside.

Encryption Keys

IPsec uses a hierarchy of keys to protect and transmit data:

- Node protection key (NPK) -- encrypts the manual cipher and integrity keys for storage on the router or transfer from Site Manager.
  - -- Cipher key -- encrypts data that travels across the network in the IKE or ESP payload. (IKE cipher and integrity keys are not stored on the router.)
  - -- Integrity key -- calculates the integrity check value (ICV), which is used at the data packet destination to detect any unauthorized modification of the ESP or IKE data.
- Pre-shared authentication key -- authenticates the IKE SA used to protect the negotiation and rekeying of IPsec SAs.

Caution: The NPK is the most critical key in the hierarchy. If the NPK is compromised, all encrypted data on the router can be compromised.

Random Number Generator (RNG)

The router software uses the secure random number generator (RNG) to generate initialization vectors (IVs) that are used in the ESP DES encryption transformation. These values are statistically random. As its source, the RNG uses a *seed* that you supply from the Technician Interface secure shell. See "Entering an Initial NPK and a Seed for Encryption" on page 2-6.

Creating a Node Protection Key (NPK)

The NPK encrypts manually configured IPsec ESP cipher and integrity keys or IKE pre-shared authentication keys for management information base (MIB) storage. Note that it does not encrypt, decrypt, or authenticate data.

The NPK is stored in the router nonvolatile random access memory (NVRAM). Its fingerprint, which is a 128-bit version of the NPK generated by a hash algorithm, is stored in the MIB. For encryption to occur, the NPK and its fingerprint in the MIB must match.

Create and configure a different NPK for each secure router on your network. The NPK should be different on every router because, if an NPK is compromised, the security gateway for the router is compromised. If the same NPK is used for all secure routers, the entire network could be compromised.

Caution: Be very careful to protect all files where NPKs are stored. You should store your NPKs on removable media (for example, diskettes) and keep the media in a secure location.

Generating NPKs

You create NPKs using the Technician Interface secure shell. You must then enter the same NPKs into the Site Manager NPK parameter for that router.

To generate an NPK, use a method available at your site to create random 16-digit hexadecimal numbers.

Note: You can use the NPK Key Manager to generate NPKs. The NPK Key Manager is available from the WEP Key Manager. To access it, open the main window in Site Manager and choose Tools > WEP Key Manager > NPK Manager. During IPsec processing, you can manually enter the same NPKs in the Technician Interface. For detailed information, see *Configuring Data Encryption Services*.

Entering an Initial NPK and a Seed for Encryption

Before you can enable IPsec on a router, you must enter an initial NPK and create a *seed* for use by IPsec. You enter the NPK into a router locally, using the console port and the secure shell section of the Technician Interface. A password protects access to the secure shell.

IPsec uses the NPK to encrypt and decrypt the cipher and integrity keys, and it uses the seed specified with the **kseed** command to generate random numbers needed by IPsec and IKE.

You cannot access the NPK or the password using the MIB or the routine Technician Interface debug commands, nor can you invoke the secure shell in a Telnet session.

Caution: Never use a terminal server to enter the NPK. Instead, use a laptop computer that you can attach directly to the router. Protect the file containing NPKs on the laptop.

To enter an initial NPK and a seed for encryption:

1. **If necessary, create a password for the Technician Interface secure shell by entering:**

   kpassword *<password>*

   <password> is an alphanumeric string of up to 16 characters.

2. **At the Technician Interface prompt, enter the secure shell by issuing the following command:**

   ksession

   If you issue the **ksession** command before setting a password, you will be prompted to do so. Use the **kpassword** command in step 1.

   The prompt changes to SSHELL.

3. **Begin generating the encryption seed by entering:**

   kseed

   The secure shell prompts you for a random seed value.

4. **Type a random set of keystrokes. The secure shell informs you when you have typed the required number of keystrokes.**

5. **Enter the following command:**

   kset npk 0x*<NPK_value>*

   <NPK_value> is the 16-digit hexadecimal NPK value that you assigned to the router that you are configuring. For more information, see "Generating NPKs" on page 2-5.

   The **kset npk** command stores your NPK value in the router NVRAM and calculates a hash of this value that it stores in the router MIB.

6. **Save the configuration by entering:**

   save config *<config_file_name>*

   <*config_file_name*> is the name you want to assign to the configuration file. You cannot exit the secure shell without saving the configuration. This is necessary so that upon rebooting the router with the saved configuration file, the hash of the NPK in the MIB corresponds with the NPK in NVRAM.

7. **Exit the secure shell by entering:**

   kexit

Changing an NPK

To maintain security, periodically change the NPK on each router.

To change an NPK, enter the **kset NPK** command, using the steps you used to create the initial NPK (see "Entering an Initial NPK and a Seed for Encryption" on page 2-6).

The new NPK overwrites the original, and IPsec uses the new NPK value. However, this does not change the hashed NPK value in the MIB.

To change the NPK value used by the MIB:

1. **At the Technician Interface prompt, enter the secure shell by issuing the following command:**

   ksession

2. **Enter your password.**

3. **Enter the following command:**

   ktranslate *<old_NPK_value>*

   <old_NPK_value> is the original NPK value.

   The older hashed NPK in the MIB is decrypted, and the new NPK is hashed and stored in the MIB. The MIB now has the same NPK as the router.

4. **Save the configuration file.**

Monitoring NPKs

If the NPK on a router does not match the NPK in the MIB, IPsec services do not work. This situation usually occurs when you change a CPU board in a router slot, and the slot now lacks the current NPK, or you revert to an older configuration that is protected by an older NPK.

View the router log to make sure that the NPK for each slot matches the NPK value in the MIB. If the values do not match use the secure shell to change either the router NPK value or the MIB NPK value. For more information about changing NPKs, see "Changing an NPK" on page 2-8.

To view the router log events specific to an NPK in the Technician Interface, enter:

log -ffwidt -eKEYMGR

Chapter 3
Configuring IPsec

This chapter includes the following information:

Topic	Page
Enabling IPsec and IKE	3-1
Creating Policies	3-2
Creating Security Associations	3-8
Disabling IPsec	3-13

Enabling IPsec and IKE

To enable IPsec, configure an IP interface using the Configuration Manager. Then add IPsec services to that interface to create a security gateway. Use the following steps.

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, click on the WAN connector on which you want to configure an IPsec interface.	The Add Circuit window opens.
2. Click on **OK**.	The WAN Protocols window opens.
3. Choose a WAN protocol (PPP or frame relay).	The Select Protocols window opens.

(continued)

Site Manager Procedure *(continued)*	
You do this	**System responds**
4. Choose **IP, IPSEC, and IKE**. (Choosing **IPSEC** automatically selects **IP**; choosing **IKE** automatically selects **IPSEC** and **IP**.)	The IP Configuration window opens.
5. Set the following parameters: • **IP Address** • **Subnetwork Mask** Click on **Help** or see *Configuring IP, ARP, RIP, and OSPF Services*.	
6. Click on **OK**.	The IPsec Configuration for Interface window opens.

When you use Site Manager to configure IPsec on an interface for the first time, configure the menu items displayed in the IPsec Configuration for Interface window in sequence, starting with the top item, Outbound Policies. You must set an outbound policy for an IPsec interface before you can link an SA to it.

Creating Policies

You create inbound and outbound policies for an IPsec interface by using a policy template. A policy template is a policy definition that you create. You can use a policy template on any IPsec interface.

Each template contains a complete policy specification (criteria, range, and action) for the interface. This means that each policy itself is completely specified by the template. You can modify an individual policy to fit the needs of a specific interface, independent of the template specifications.

Specifying Criteria

The criteria determine the portion of a packet header (IP source address, IP destination address, protocol number) that is examined by IPsec. For each criterion, you must specify a range of values. The range represents the actual criteria values (that is, the IP addresses that are compared to the address of a packet).

Specifying an Action

The action specification in a policy controls how a packet that matches the specified criteria (and criteria range) is processed. You decide how you want packets to be processed and apply a policy to implement your decision.

With IPsec, a packet can be processed in one of three ways:

- The packet can be dropped.
- The packet can be transmitted or received without alteration.
- The packet can be protected (outbound only). In this case, an SA is linked to the policy.

In addition to processing a packet or in the absence of a processing action, packet receipt or transmission can be recorded in a log. The corresponding policy actions are:

- Drop
- Bypass
- Protect (outbound only)
- Log (a message will be written to the router log)

The drop, bypass, and protect actions are mutually exclusive. You can specify a logging action for any of these, or in their absence. Note that if an incoming packet that does not match any configured policy arrives at an IPsec interface, it is dropped by default.

Policy Considerations

When you configure a WAN interface with IPsec, all inbound and outbound traffic on that interface is processed by IPsec, including traffic being forwarded.

For unicast traffic containing routing or control information, consider configuring policies that allow such traffic to bypass IPsec. For example, to allow ICMP traffic (such as “ping” or “destination unreachable” messages) to bypass IPsec processing, configure the first policy for the interface with the protocol criterion set to number 1 (ICMP) and the action specification set to bypass.

If a data packet matches the criteria for more than one policy, the first matching policy is used.

Creating an Outbound Policy

To create an outbound policy template and policy, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure		
	You do this	**System responds**
Policy Template	1. In the IPsec Configuration for Interface window, click on **Outbound Policies**.	The IPsec Outbound Policies window opens.
	2. Click on **Template**.	The IPsec Policy Template Management window opens.
	3. Click on **Create**.	The Create IPsec Template window opens.
	4. Enter a name in the **Policy Name** field. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-3.	
	5. Use the **Criteria** menu to specify the applicable range for the IP source addresses, IP destination addresses, and protocol criteria.	
	6. Use the **Action** menu to add the action that you want applied to traffic with the criteria that you just defined.	
	7. Click on **OK**.	You return to the IPsec Policy Template Management window.
	8. Click on **Done**.	You return to the IPsec Outbound Policies window.

(continued)

Site Manager Procedure *(continued)*		
	You do this	**System responds**
Policy	9. Click on **Add Policy**.	The Create Outbound Policy window opens.
	10. Enter the policy name in the **Policy Name** field. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-3.	
	11. Select a template on which to base this policy.	
	12. Click on **OK**.	If the policy does not include a Protect action, you return to the IPsec Outbound Policies window. If the policy includes a Protect action, the Choose SA Type dialog opens.
	13. Click on either Manual SA or Automated SA.	Manual SA lets you choose from a list of manual Protect SAs or create a new manual Protect SA. Automated SA opens the Add Proposal to Policy window. If a range of IP source addresses and IP destination addresses was not configured in the template, the Add Policy Ranges dialog box appears first.
	14. If you chose Manual SA, see the instructions for manual configuration in "Creating Security Associations" on page 3-8. 15. If you chose Automated SA, complete the Add Proposal to Policy screen to associate one or more encryption methods with a negotiated SA to a particular IP address.	
	16. Click on **Done**.	You return to the IPsec Configuration for Interface window.

Creating an Inbound Policy

The process for creating inbound policies is virtually identical to the process for creating outbound policies, with the exception that you cannot specify a protect action for an inbound policy.

To create an inbound policy template and policy, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure		
	You do this	**System responds**
Policy Template	1. In the IPsec Configuration for Interface window, click on **Inbound Policies**.	The IPsec Inbound Policies window opens.
	2. Click on **Template**.	The IPsec Policy Template Management window opens.
	3. Click on **Create**.	The Create IPsec Template window opens.
	4. Enter a name in the **Policy Name** field. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-3.	
	5. Use the **Criteria** menu to specify the applicable range for the IP source addresses, IP destination addresses, and protocol criteria.	
	6. Use the **Action** menu to add the action that you want applied to traffic with the criteria that you just defined.	
	7. Click on **OK**.	You return to the IPsec Policy Template Management window.
	8. Click on **Done**.	You return to the IPsec Inbound Policies window.

(continued)

Site Manager Procedure *(continued)*		
	You do this	**System responds**
Policy	9. Click on **Add Policy**.	The Create Inbound Policy window opens.
	10. Enter the policy name in the **Policy Name** field. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-3.	
	11. Select a template on which to base this policy.	
	12. Click on **OK**.	You return to the IPsec Inbound Policies window. If the policy includes a protect action, the Choose SA Type dialog box opens.
	13. Click on **Done**.	You return to the IPsec Configuration for Interface window.

Creating Security Associations

Security associations enable you to provide bidirectional protection for data packets traveling between two routers. Each SA establishes security for data passing in a single direction. A pair of SAs are created, either automatically or manually, for any IPsec policy configured on a security gateway. Each SA includes security information such as algorithm and keys.

You should use automated SA creation for greater security and decreased configuration management overhead.

About Automated SA Creation

IKE creates automated SAs, based on the proposals you configure for an IPsec policy in Site Manager. Each proposal specifies an encryption and/or authentication transform for the automated SA. You do not need to specify keys for automated SAs, because IKE creates them dynamically. You can configure up to four proposals for a policy, in order of preference. IKE will negotiate an automated SA, based on the first proposal that matches one configured on the remote security gateway.

About Manual SA Creation

To protect (encrypt or authenticate) data packets leaving the local IPsec interface, create a Protect SA and link it to a Protect outbound policy. To decrypt or authenticate incoming packets at the local IPsec interface, create an Unprotect SA. (The Unprotect SA does not need to be linked to a policy.) Then, do the same for the IPsec interface on the remote router.

The cipher and integrity algorithms and keys that you specify in SAs must be identical on both ends of a connection. You must select either the cipher or the integrity service or both within the Protect and Unprotect SA parameters. For example, the cipher key in a Protect SA on the local IP interface must match the cipher key in the Unprotect SA on the remote router IP interface.

Note: Manual SAs must be configured to encrypt, authenticate, or both. Site Manager does not allow you to create an SA if both the Cipher Algorithm and the Integrity Algorithm parameters are set to None.

Creating a Protect SA Automatically Using IKE

To use IKE to create automated Protect SAs, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the IPsec Configuration for Interface window, click on **Outbound Policies**.	The IPsec Outbound Policies window appears.
2. Click on Add Policy.	The Create Outbound Policy window appears.
3. Type a name for the policy, choose a template, and click OK.	If the policy includes a protect action, the Choose SA Type dialog box opens.
4. Click on **Automated SA**.	The Add Proposal to Policy window opens.
Note: If a node protection key has not yet been set, the Node Protection Key dialog box opens before the Add Proposal to Policy window. Enter an NPK and click on OK. See "Creating a Node Protection Key (NPK)" on page 2-5 for more information.	
5. Click on Add to specify the SA Destination address and pre-shared key for IKE SAs. Click on **Help** or see the parameter descriptions beginning on page A-4 for more information.	The Add IKE SA Destination window appears. Enter the IP address and pre-shared key, and click on Done to return to the Add Proposal to Policy window.
6. Click on New Proposal to create an encryption type proposal that IKE will use when negotiating SA keys with the SA destination node.	The Edit IPsec Proposal window appears.
7. Type a proposal name, choose one or more encryption methods for the proposal, choose an Expiry type, change the Expiry value if desired, and click on **Done**.	You return to the Edit IPsec Proposal window. Repeat steps 6 and 7 to create additional proposals if needed.
8. In the Edit IPsec Proposal window, choose the SA destination you created from the pull-down menu, choose one to four proposals (in order of priority) from the Proposals pull-down menus, and click on **OK**.	You return to the IPsec Outbound Policies window.
9. Click on **Done**.	You return to the IPsec Configuration for Interface window.

Creating an Unprotect SA Automatically Using IKE

To use IKE to create automated Unprotect SAs, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the IPsec Configuration for Interface window, click on **Inbound Policies**.	The IPsec Inbound Policies window appears.
2. Click on **Add Policy**.	The Create Inbound Policy window appears.
3. Type a name for the policy, choose a template, and click **OK**.	
4. Click on **Done**.	You return to the IPsec Configuration for Interface window.

Creating a Protect SA Manually

To manually create a Protect SA, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the IPsec Configuration for Interface window, click on **Manual Protect SA**.	The Protect SA List for Interface window opens.
2. Click on **Add**.	The IPsec Manual Protect SA window opens, where the parameters from the Protect SA List for Interface window become active.
3. Set the following parameters: • **SA Source IP Address** • **SA Destination IP Address** • **Security Parameter Index** • **Cipher Algorithm** • **Cipher Key Length** • **Cipher Key** • **Integrity Algorithm** • **Integrity Key** Position the cursor in a field and click on **Values** to display a menu of valid options, if applicable. Click on **Help**, or see the parameter descriptions beginning on page A-4 for more information.	
4. Click on **OK**.	You return to the Protect SA List for Interface window.
5. Repeat steps 2 to 4 if necessary to create additional Protect SAs. Click on **Done** when finished.	You return to the IPsec Configuration for Interface window.

Creating an Unprotect SA Manually

To manually create an Unprotect SA, complete the following tasks:

Site Manager Procedure	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the IPsec Configuration for Interface window, click on **Manual Unprotect SA**.	The Unprotect SA List for Interface window opens.
2. Click on **Add**.	The IPsec Manual Unprotect SA window opens, where the parameters from the Unprotect SA List for Interface window become active.
3. Set the following parameters: • **SA Source IP Address** • **SA Destination IP Address** • **Security Parameter Index** • **Cipher Algorithm** • **Cipher Key Length** • **Cipher Key** • **Integrity Algorithm** • **Integrity Key** Position the cursor in a field and click on **Values** to display a menu of valid options, if applicable. Click on **Help**, or see the parameter descriptions beginning on page A-4 for more information.	
4. Click on **OK**.	You return to the Unprotect SA List for Interface window.
5. Repeat steps 2 to 4 if necessary to create additional Unprotect SAs. Click on **Done** when finished.	You return to the IPsec Configuration for Interface window.

Disabling IPsec

To disable IPsec on all router interfaces configured for it, complete the following tasks.

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, choose **Protocols**.	The Protocols menu opens.
2. Choose **IP**.	The IP menu opens.
3. Choose **IP Security**.	The IP Security menu opens.
4. Choose **Globals**.	The Edit IP Security Global Parameters window opens.
5. Set the **IP Security Enable** parameter to **Disable**. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-2 for more information.	
6. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Note: Disabling IPsec on a router or individual interface also disables IKE automatically.

To disable IPsec on an individual interface, do the following:

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, click on an existing IPsec interface.	The Circuit Definition screen opens.
2. In the Circuit Definition screen, choose Edit IP from the Protocols menu, and select IP Security > Enable Ipsec.	The Enable IP Security screen opens.
3. Click in the IP Security Enable field.	

(continued)

Site Manager Path *(continued)*	
You do this	**System responds**
4. Click on Values and select Disable from the dialog box.	
5. Click on **OK** to close the dialog.	The dialog box closes.
6. Click on **Done**.	You return to the Configuration Manager window.

Appendix A
Site Manager Parameters

This appendix describes the Site Manager parameters for:

- Creating a node protection key (NPK)
- Enabling IPsec
- Configuring IPsec policies
- Manually configuring IPsec security associations
- Using IKE to create security associations

Node Protection Key Parameter

Parameter:	**Node Protection Key**
Path:	Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Manual Security Associations (SAs) Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IKE
Default:	None
Options:	An 8-byte value
Function:	Used as a cryptographic key for protecting sensitive MIB objects. The NPK value is stored in nonvolatile random access memory (NVRAM). The IPsec software performs a hash of the NPK value, which it places in a special MIB attribute. The NPK value stored in NVRAM is unique to the router. It is used to encrypt the cipher and integrity keys before they are stored in the router MIB.
Instructions:	Enter a 16-digit hexadecimal value. (Enter the prefix 0x before the digits.)
MIB Object ID:	None

Enabling IPsec Parameters

Parameter: **IP Security Enable**

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Globals (global setting)
Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > IP Security > Enable IPsec (individual IPsec interface setting)

Default: Enable

Options: Enable | Disable

Function: Enables or disables IPsec on a router. If this parameter is set to Disable, you cannot implement IPsec.

Instructions: To implement IP security on a router, set this parameter to Enable.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.3.26.1.2 (global)
1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.3.2.1.24.1.59 (individual IPsec interface)

Parameter: **Maximum SPI**

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Globals

Default: 384

Options: 256 through 65535

Function: Specifies the maximum acceptable security parameter index (SPI) value for manually configured SAs.

Instructions: Enter an integer which represents the maximum SPI value required for manual SAs for this interface.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.3.26.1.5

IPsec Policy Parameters

Parameter: Policy Enable

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Outbound Policies
Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Inbound Policies

Default: Enable

Options: Enable | Disable

Function: Determines whether the named policy will be used on the IP interface.

Instructions: Set this parameter to Enable to activate the named policy on the IP interface.

MIB Object ID: None

Parameter: Policy Name

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Outbound Policies
Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Inbound Policies

Default: None

Options: Any valid name

Function: Specifies the name of the policy to be created using the IPsec policy template.

Instructions: Enter a name to identify any policy you create using the IPsec policy template.

MIB Object ID: None

Manual Security Association Parameters

Parameter: **SA Source IP Address**

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Manual Security Associations (SAs) *(viewing only)*

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Protect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Unprotect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Outbound Policies > Add Policy > OK > Manual SA

Default: None

Options: Any valid IP address

Function: Specifies the IP address of the source interface for this SA.

Instructions: For a Protect SA, enter the IP address of the local IPsec interface. For an Unprotect SA, enter the IP address of the remote IPsec interface.

MIB Object ID: None

Parameter: **SA Destination IP Address**

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Manual Security Associations (SAs) *(viewing only)*

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Protect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Unprotect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Outbound Policies > Add Policy > OK > Manual SA

Default: None

Options: Any valid IP address

Function: Specifies the IP address of the destination interface for this SA.

Instructions: For a Protect SA, enter the IP address of the remote IPsec interface. For an Unprotect SA, enter the IP address of the local IPsec interface.

MIB Object ID: None

Parameter: **Security Parameter Index**

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Manual Security Associations (SAs) *(viewing only)*

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Protect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Unprotect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Outbound Policies > Add Policy > OK > Manual SA

Default: 256

Options: 256 to 65535

Function: The security parameter index (SPI) is an arbitrary 32-bit value that, when combined with the destination IP address and the numeric value of the security protocol being used (ESP), identifies the SA for the data packet.

Instructions: Enter a value from 256 to the value configured for the Maximum SPI parameter.

MIB Object ID: None

Parameter: **Cipher Algorithm**

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Manual Security Associations (SAs)

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Protect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Unprotect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Outbound Policies > Add Policy > OK > Manual SA

Default: DES CBC

Options: None | DES CBC

Function: Identifies the cipher algorithm for this SA.

Instructions: To implement the cipher (or confidential/encrypted) level of security, select the Data Encryption Standard (DES) algorithm. If you select None, this level of security will not be applied to data packets processed according to this SA; that is, the data packets will not be encrypted.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.3.26.5.1.6

Parameter: Cipher Key Length

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Manual Security Associations (SAs)

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Protect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Unprotect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Outbound Policies > Add Policy > OK > Manual SA

Default: DES56

Options: DES40 | DES56

Function: Identifies the cipher key length (strength) for this SA.

Instructions: Select a cipher key length of either 40 or 56 bits. The longer key length (strength) provides greater security.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.3.26.5.1.8

Parameter: Cipher Key

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Manual Security Associations (SAs)

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Protect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Unprotect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Outbound Policies > Add Policy > OK > Manual SA

Default: None

Options: Any valid 8-byte value

Function: Specifies the key for an SA cipher algorithm. This key value must match on both sides of an SA to enable the encryption and decryption of data packets according to the Data Encryption Standard (DES) algorithm.

Instructions: Enter a 16-digit (8-byte) hexadecimal value. (Enter the prefix **0x** before the 16 digits.)

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.3.26.5.1.7

Parameter: Integrity Algorithm

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Manual Security Associations (SAs)

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Protect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Unprotect SAs > Add

Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Outbound Policies > Add Policy > OK > Manual SA

Default: None

Options: None | HMAC MD5

Function: Enables implementation of the HMAC MD5 algorithm, which determines whether a data packet was changed between the source and destination.

Instructions: To implement the security integrity level, select the HMAC MD5 algorithm. If you select None, this level of security will not be applied to data packets processed according to this SA; that is, IP security cannot determine whether a data packet was changed between the source and destination.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.3.26.5.1.9

Parameter:	**Integrity Key**
Path:	Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IP Security > Manual Security Associations (SAs) Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Protect SAs > Add Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Manual Unprotect SAs > Add Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > Outbound Policies > Add Policy > OK > Manual SA
Default:	None
Options:	Any valid 16-byte value
Function:	Specifies the key for an SA integrity algorithm. This key value must match on both sides of an SA to enable the integrity algorithm to determine whether a data packet was changed between the source and destination.
Instructions:	To establish the integrity level of IP security, enter a 32-digit hexadecimal value. (Enter the prefix **0x** before the 32 digits.)
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.3.26.5.1.10

Automated Security Association (IKE) Parameters

Parameter: **Pre-Shared Key**

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IKE
Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > IKE

Default: None

Options: Any 8-byte value

Function: Used as a cryptographic key for creating IKE SAs between routers. IKE is then used to create automated SAs for data packets.

Instructions: Enter a 16-digit hexadecimal number. (Enter the prefix **0x** before the digits.) Configure the same pre-shared key on the destination router.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.27.1.1.9

Parameter: **Expiry Value Minutes**

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > IP > IKE
Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > IKE

Default: 480

Options: Any integer

Function: Specifies when an SA key will expire.

Instructions: Enter a value that is appropriate for your site.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.27.1.1.10

Parameter: **SA Destination**

Path: Configuration Manager > Add Circuit > WAN Protocols > PPP | Frame Relay > Select Protocols > IKE > IPsec Configuration for Interface > Outbound Policies
Configuration Manager > Edit Circuit > Protocols > Edit IP > IKE > Add

Default: None

Options: Any valid IP address.

Function: Specifies the IP address of the destination interface for this automated SA.

Instructions: Enter the IP address of the remote IPsec interface that will negotiate automated SAs using the specified pre-shared key.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.27.1.1.3

Appendix B
Definitions of k Commands

This appendix contains definitions of the “k” commands that you use to work in the Technician Interface secure shell.

Command	System Response
kexit	Exits the secure shell.
kpassword	Changes the password of the secure shell.
kseed	Initializes the cryptographic random number generator while in the secure shell.
ksession	Initiates a secure shell session.
kset *<subcommand>* [*<flags>*]	Sets parameter values in the secure shell. Example: **kset npk** *<value>* sets the router node protection key. Also sets protected IPsec MIB objects (keys). The **kset** command encrypts the value specified using the NPK, and writes the encrypted value to the MIB. Example: **kset ipsec wfIpsecEspSaEntry.wfIpsecEspSaManualCipherKey .100.1.1.1.100.1.1.2.256 0x1234567890abcdef**
ktranslate *<old_NPK>*	Translates a configuration from an old node protection key (NPK) value to the current NPK value. Example: **ktranslate** *<old_NPK>*

Appendix C
Configuration Examples

This appendix provides configuration examples for both automated and manual security associations. Configuration of outbound and inbound policies is similar for both automated and manual SAs. Details for configuring the Protect and Unprotect SAs are needed only if you are using the manual process.

Inbound and Outbound Policies

All unicast traffic must be defined by a security policy. Traffic traveling from a security gateway is defined by an outbound policy; traffic traveling to a secure gateway is defined by an inbound policy. Inbound protected traffic that is associated with an Unprotect SA configured on the interface does not require a policy.

Automated SA (IKE) Policy Examples

As you review the security policy examples in this section, refer to Figure C-1.

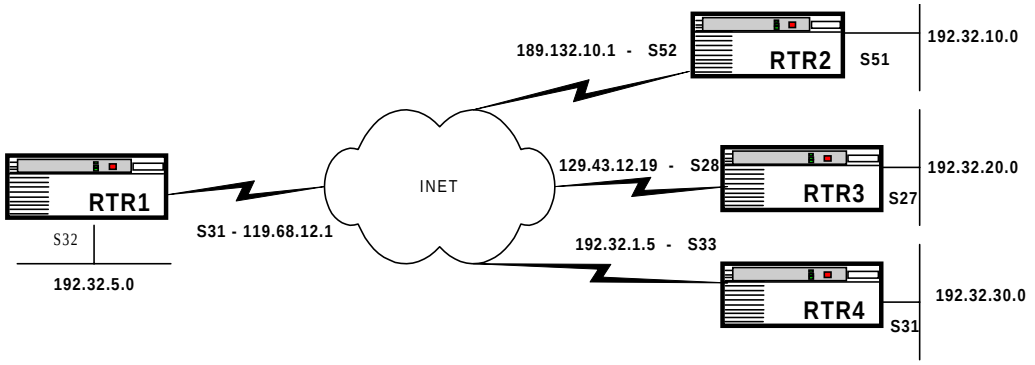

Figure C-1. IPsec Automated Outbound Policies for RTR1, RTR2, and RTR3

- The SA pair between RTR1 and RTR2 use both 3DES and HMAC MD5, and a default SA expiry time of 8 hours.
- The SA pair between RTR1 and RTR3 use only DES and a default SA expiry time of 8 hours.
- The SA pair between RTR1 and RTR4 use only SHA1 and an SA expiry time of 24 hours.

Example 1: Required Policies, Proposals, and SA Destinations on RTR1 and RTR2 to Protect Data Between RTR1 Subnet 192.32.5.0 and RTR2 Subnet 192.32.10.0

RTR 1	**Interface S31**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.32.5.0 - 192.32.5.255
	IP destination address range:	192.32.10.0 - 192.32.10.255
SA Destination	189.132.10.1	
Pre Shared Key	0xabba1234daba1234	
Proposal	3DES-MD5	

RTR 2	**Interface S52**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.32.10.0 - 192.32.10.255
	IP destination address range:	192.32.5.0 - 192.32.5.255
SA Destination	119.68.12.1	
Pre Shared Key	0xabba1234daba1234	
Proposal	3DES-MD5	

Example 2: Required Policies, Proposals, and SA Destinations on RTR1 and RTR3 to Protect Data Between RTR1 Subnet 192.32.5.0 and RTR3 subnet 192.32.20.0

RTR 1	**Interface S31**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.32.5.0 - 192.32.5.255
	IP destination address range:	192.32.20.0 - 192.32.20.255
SA Destination	129.43.12.19	
Pre Shared Key	0xbeef1234daba1234	
Proposal	DES	

RTR 3	**Interface S28**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.32.20.0 - 192.32.20.255
	IP destination address range:	192.32.5.0 - 192.32.5.255
SA Destination	119.68.12.1	
Pre Shared Key	0xbeef1234daba1234	
Proposal	DES	

Example 3: Required Policies, Proposals, and SA Destinations on RTR1 and RTR4 to Protect Data Between RTR1 Subnet 192.32.5.0 and RTR4 Subnet 192.32.30.0

RTR 1	**Interface S31**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.32.5.0 - 192.32.5.255
	IP destination address range:	192.32.30.0 - 192.32.30.255
SA Destination	192.32.1.5	
Pre Shared Key	0xabba1579daba1234	
Proposal	SHA1, expiry minutes 1440	

RTR 4	**Interface S33**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.32.30.0 - 192.32.30.255
	IP destination address range:	192.32.5.0 - 192.32.5.255
SA Destination	119.68.12.1	
Pre Shared Key	0xabba1579daba1234	
Proposal	SHA1, expiry minutes 1440	

Manual SA Policy Examples

As you review the security policy examples in this section, refer to Figure C-2.

All of the routers have OSPF interfaces configured for type NBMA transmit unicast frames. An outbound and an inbound bypass policy protect all unicast traffic for the specified router subnetworks.

Security policy examples 1 and 2 show how to configure outbound policies to protect all unicast traffic between RTR1 and RTR2; examples 3 and 4 show how to configure outbound policies to protect all unicast traffic between RTR2 and RTR3; and examples 5, 6, and 7 show how to configure outbound policies to protect all traffic between RTR1 and RTR3. A bypass inbound policy is in effect for all incoming traffic to the routers so that no SAs are required.

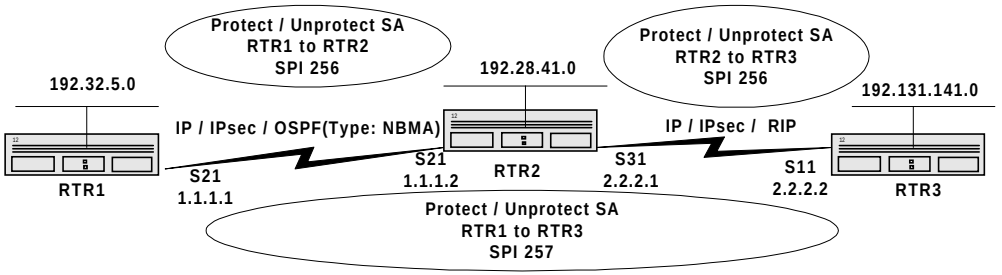

Figure C-2. IPsec Manual Outbound Policies for RTR1, RTR2, and RTR3

Example 1: Required Policies on RTR1 to Protect Data Between RTR1 Subnet 192.32.5.0 and RTR2 Subnet 192.28.41.0

RTR 1	**Interface S21**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.32.5.0 - 192.32.5.255
	IP destination address range:	192.28.41.0 - 192.28.41.255
SA	Source: 1.1.1.1 Destination: 1.1.1.2 SPI 256	

RTR1 Interface S21		
Security Policy	Outbound	Inbound
Action	Bypass	Bypass
Criteria	Protocol 89 (OSPFIGP)	Protocol 89 (OSPFIGP)

Example 2: Required Policies on RTR2 to Protect Data Between RTR1 Subnet 192.32.5.0 and RTR2 Subnet 192.28.41.0

RTR 2	**Interface S21**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.28.41.0 - 192.28.41.255
	IP destination address range:	192.32.5.0 - 192.32.5.255
SA	Source: 1.1.1.2 Destination: 1.1.1.1 SPI 256	

RTR2 Interface S21		
Security Policy	Outbound	Inbound
Action	Bypass	Bypass
Criteria	Protocol 89 (OSPFIGP)	Protocol 89 (OSPFIGP)

Example 3: Required Policies on RTR2 to Protect Data Between RTR2 Subnet 192.28.41.0 and RTR3 Subnet 192.131.141.0

RTR 2	**Interface S31**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.28.41.0 - 192.28.41.255
	IP destination address range:	192.131.141.0 - 192.131.141.255
SA	Source: 2.2.2.1 Destination: 2.2.2.2 SPI 256	

Example 4: Required Outbound Policies on RTR3 to Protect Data Between RTR2 Subnet 192.28.41.0 and RTR3 Subnet 192.131.141.0

RTR 3	**Interface S11**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.131.141.0 - 192.131.141.255
	IP destination address range:	192.28.41.0 - 192.28.41.255
SA	Source: 2.2.2.2 Destination: 2.2.2.1 SPI 256	

Example 5: Required Outbound Policies on RTR1 to Protect Data Between RTR1 Subnet 192.32.5.0 and RTR3 Subnet 192.131.141.0

RTR 1	**Interface S21**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.32.5.0 - 192.32.5.255
	IP destination address range:	192.131.141.0 - 192.131.141.255
SA	Source: 1.1.1.1 Destination: 2.2.2.2 SPI 257	

RTR2 Interface S21		
Security Policy	Outbound	Inbound
Action	Bypass	Bypass
Criteria	Protocol 89 (OSPFIGP)	Protocol 89 (OSPFIGP)

Example 6: Required Policies on RTR2 to Allow ESP Traffic to Pass Through and OSPF to Exchange Routing Updates Between RTR1 and RTR2

RTR2 Interface S21		
Security Policy	Outbound	Inbound
Action	Bypass	Bypass
Criteria	Protocol 89 (OSPFIGP)	Protocol 89 (OSPFIGP)
Security Policy	Outbound	Inbound
Action	Bypass	Bypass
Criteria	Protocol 50 (ESP)	Protocol 50 (ESP)

RTR2 Interface S31		
Security Policy	Outbound	Inbound
Action	Bypass	Bypass
Criteria	Protocol 50 (ESP)	Protocol 50 (ESP)

Example 7: Required Policies on RTR3 to Protect Data Between RTR3 Subnet 192.131.141.0 and RTR1 192.32.5.0

RTR 3	**Interface S11**	
Policy	Outbound	
Action	Protect	
Criteria	IP source address range:	192.131.141.0 - 192.131.141.255
	IP destination address range:	192.32.5.0 - 192.32.5.255
SA	Source: 2.2.2.2 Destination:1.1.1.1 SPI 257	

Manual Protect and Unprotect SA Configuration

SAs specify which IPsec services are applied to the data packets traveling between the security gateways. An individual SA protects data traveling in one direction. A Protect SA is used to apply IPsec services to outbound traffic; an Unprotect SA is used to decrypt and/or authenticate incoming data packets.

The examples in this section show how to manually configure both Protect and Unprotect SAs. Automated SA configuration is achieved using IKE without user configuration required.

For SA examples 1 and 2, refer to Figure C-3; for SA example 3, refer to Figure C-4.

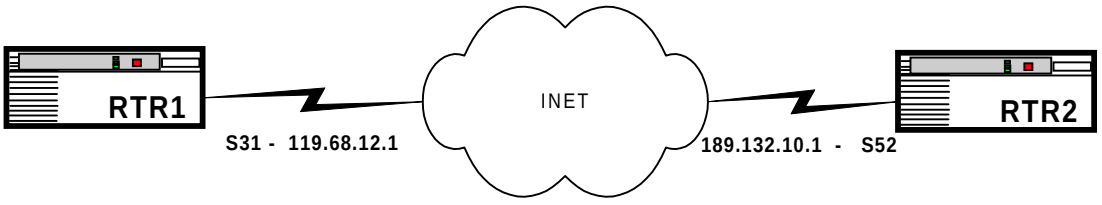

Figure C-3. Single Protect/Unprotect SA Pair

SA Example 1: Configuring a Single Protect/Unprotect SA Pair

In this example, a single Protect/Unprotect SA pair is configured using DES encryption. Both ends of the SA pair use the same cipher algorithm, cipher key, and integrity key (see Figure C-3).

RTR1 Protect SA		RTR2 Unprotect SA
IP source address	119.68.12.1	119.68.12.1
IP destination address	189.132.10.1	189.132.10.1
Security parameter index (SPI)	256	256
Cipher key length	DES56	DES56
Cipher key	0x0101230405060708	0x0101230405060708
Integrity algorithm	HMAC MD5	HMAC MD5
Integrity key	0x010123040506070890a0 b0c0d0e0f11	0x010123040506070890a0 b0c0d0e0f11

RTR1 Unprotect SA		RTR2 Protect SA
IP source address	189.132.10.1	189.132.10.1
IP destination address	119.68.12.1	119.68.12.1
Security parameter index (SPI)	256	256
Cipher key length	DES56	DES56
Cipher key	0x0101230405060708	0x0101230405060708
Integrity algorithm	HMAC MD5	HMAC MD5
Integrity key	0x010123040506070890a0 b0c0d0e0f11	0x010123040506070890a0 b0c0d0e0f11

SA Example 2: Configuring Two Protect/Unprotect SA Pairs

In this example, two Protect/Unprotect SA pairs are configured using DES encryption. Both ends of the SA pair use the same cipher algorithm and key. The integrity algorithm is set to None (refer to Figure C-3).

	RTR1 Protect SA	RTR2 Unprotect SA
IP source address	119.68.12.1	119.68.12.1
IP destination address	189.132.10.1	189.132.10.1
Security parameter index (SPI)	256	256
Cipher key length	DES56	DES56
Cipher key	0x0101230405060708	0x0101230405060708
Integrity algorithm	None	None
Integrity key	None	None

	RTR1 Unprotect SA	RTR2 Protect SA
IP source address	189.132.10.1	189.132.10.1
IP destination address	119.68.12.1	119.68.12.1
Security parameter index (SPI)	257	257
Cipher key length	DES56	DES56
Cipher key	0x0101230405060708	0x0101230405060708
Integrity algorithm	None	None
Integrity key	None	None

SA Example 3: Configuring Multiple Protect/Unprotect SA Pairs

In this example, multiple Protect/Unprotect SA pairs are configured between RTR1 and RTR2, RTR3, and RTR4.

- The SA pair between RTR1 and RTR2 uses DES56 and HMAC MD5.
- The SA pair between RTR1 and RTR3 uses only HMAC MD5.
- The SA pair between RTR1 and RTR4 uses only DES56.

As you review the tables in this example, refer to Figure C-4.

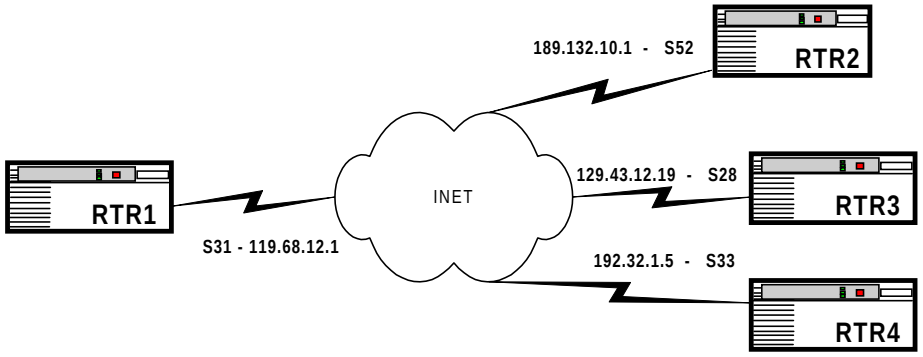

Figure C-4. Multiple Protect/Unprotect SA Pairs

The following two tables show the settings for the Protect/Unprotect SA pairs between RTR1 and RTR2 (refer to Figure C-4).

	RTR1 Protect SA	RTR2 Unprotect SA
IP source address	119.68.12.1	119.68.12.1
IP destination address	189.132.10.1	189.132.10.1
Security parameter index (SPI)	257	257
Cipher key length	DES56	DES56
Cipher key	0x0101230405060708	0x0101230405060708
Integrity algorithm	HMAC MD5	HMAC MD5
Integrity key	0x010123040506070890a0 b0c0d0e0f11	0x010123040506070890a0 b0c0d0e0f11

	RTR1 Unprotect SA	RTR2 Protect SA
IP source address	189.132.10.1	189.132.10.1
IP destination address	119.68.12.1	119.68.12.1
Security parameter index (SPI)	256	256
Cipher key length	DES56	DES56
Cipher key	0x0101230405060708	0x0101230405060708
Integrity algorithm	HMAC MD5	HMAC MD5
Integrity key	0x010123040506070890a0 b0c0d0e0f11	0x010123040506070890a0 b0c0d0e0f11

The next two tables show the settings for the Protect/Unprotect SA pairs between RTR1 and RTR3 (refer to Figure C-4).

	RTR1 Protect SA	RTR3 Unprotect SA
IP source address	119.68.12.1	119.68.12.1
IP destination address	129.43.12.19	129.43.12.19
Security parameter index (SPI)	256	256
Cipher key length	DES56	DES56
Cipher key	0xFADE050403020100	0xFADE050403020100
Integrity algorithm	None	None
Integrity key	None	None

	RTR1 Unprotect SA	RTR3 Protect SA
IP source address	129.43.12.19	129.43.12.19
IP destination address	119.68.12.1	119.68.12.1
Security parameter index (SPI)	257	257
Cipher key length	DES56	DES56
Cipher key	0xFADE050403020100	0xFADE050403020100
Integrity algorithm	None	None
Integrity key	None	None

The final two tables show the settings for the Protect/Unprotect SA pairs between RTR1 and RTR4 (refer to Figure C-4).

	RTR1 Protect SA	RTR4 Unprotect SA
IP source address	119.68.12.1	119.68.12.1
IP destination address	192.32.1.5	192.32.1.5
Security parameter index (SPI)	256	256
Cipher key length	None	None
Cipher key	None	None
Integrity algorithm	HMAC MD5	HMAC MD5
Integrity key	0x090a0bbb0c0d0e0f11011 02030405060708	0x090a0bbb0c0d0e0f11011 02030405060708

	RTR1 Unprotect SA	RTR4 Protect SA
IP source address	119.68.12.1	119.68.12.1
IP destination address	192.32.1.5	192.32.1.5
Security parameter index (SPI)	258	258
Cipher key length	None	None
Cipher key	None	None
Integrity algorithm	HMAC MD5	HMAC MD5
Integrity key	0x090a0bbb0c0d0e0f11011 02030405060708	0x090a0bbb0c0d0e0f11011 02030405060708

Appendix D
Protocol Numbers

IPsec policies may include a protocol criterion that references the 1-byte protocol number field in an IP packet header. To assist you in creating policies, this appendix lists the values that apply to each protocol.

To obtain the most recent list of the numeric values assigned to various protocols, see the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) Web site at:

http://www.iana.org

The direct path to the list of legal values that you can specify for an IPsec policy protocol criterion is:

http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/protocol-numbers

Assigned Internet Protocol Number by Name

Table D-1 lists the Internet protocol numbers alphabetically by their acronyms.

Table D-1. Internet Protocol Numbers, Sorted by Acronym

Number	Protocol Acronym	Protocol Name Expanded
61		Any host internal protocol
63		Any local network
68		Any distributed file system
99		Any private encryption scheme
114		Any 0-hop protocol
34	3PC	Third Party Connect
107	A/N	Active Networks
51	AH	Authentication Header
13	ARGUS	n/a
104	ARIS	n/a
93	AX.25	AX.25 Frames
10	BBN-RCC-MON	BBN RCC Monitoring
49	BNA	n/a
76	BR-SAT-MON	Backroom SATNET Monitoring
7	CBT	n/a
62	CFTP	n/a
16	CHAOS	Chaos
110	Compaq-Peer	Compaq Peer Protocol
73	CPHB	Computer Protocol Heart Beat
72	CPNX	Computer Protocol Network Executive
19	DCN-MEAS	DCN Measurement Subsystems
37	DDP	Datagram Delivery Protocol
116	DDX	DD-II Data Exchange
86	DGP	Dissimilar Gateway Protocol
8	EGP	Exterior Gateway Protocol
88	EIGRP	n/a

(continued)

Table D-1. Internet Protocol Numbers, Sorted by Acronym *(continued)*

Number	Protocol Acronym	Protocol Name Expanded
14	EMCON	n/a
98	ENCAP	Encapsulation Header
50	ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
97	ETHERIP	Ethernet-within-IP Encapsulation
3	GGP	Gateway-to-Gateway Protocol
100	GMTP	n/a
47	GRE	General Routing Encapsulation
20	HMP	Host Monitoring Protocol
0	HOPOPT	IPv6 Hop-by-Hop Option
52	I-NLSP	Integrated Net Layer Security Protocol
117	IATP	Interactive Agent Transfer Protocol
1	ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
35	IDPR	Inter-Domain Policy Routing
38	IDPR-CMTP	IDPR Control Message Transport Protocol
45	IDRP	Inter-Domain Routing Protocol
101	IFMP	Ipsilon Flow Management Protocol
2	IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol
9	IGP	Any private interior gateway
40	IL	IL Transport Protocol
4	IP	IP in IP (encapsulation)
71	IPCV	Internet Packet Core Utility
94	IPIP	IP-within-IP Encapsulation Protocol
67	IPPC	Internet Pluribus Packet Core
108	IPPCP	IP Payload Compression Protocol
41	IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
44	IPv6-Frag	Fragment Header for IPv6
58	IPv6-ICMP	ICMP for IPv6
59	IPv6-NoNxt	No Next Header for IPv6
60	IPv6-Opts	Destination Options for IPv6

(continued)

Table D-1. Internet Protocol Numbers, Sorted by Acronym *(continued)*

Number	Protocol Acronym	Protocol Name Expanded
43	IPv6-Route	Routing Header for IPv6
111	IPX-in-IP	IPX in IP
28	IRTP	Internet Reliable Transaction Protocol
80	ISO-IP	ISO Internet Protocol
29	ISO-TP4	ISO Transport Protocol Class 4
65	KRYPTOLAN	Kryptolan
115	L2TP	Layer Two Tunneling Protocol
91	LARP	Locus Address Resolution Protocol
25	LEAF-1	Leaf-1
26	LEAF-2	Leaf-2
32	MERIT-INP	MERIT Internodal Protocol
31	MFE-NSP	MFE Network Services Protocol
48	MHRP	Mobile Host Routing Protocol
95	MICP	Mobile Internetworking Control Protocol
55	MOBILE	IP Mobility
92	MTP	Multicast Transport Protocol
18	MUX	Multiplexing
54	NARP	NBMA Address Resolution Protocol
30	NETBLT	Bulk Data Transfer Protocol
85	NSFNET-IGP	n/a
11	NVP-II	Network Voice Protocol
89	OSPFIGP	n/a
113	PGM	PGM Reliable Transport Protocol
103	PIM	Protocol Independent Multicast
102	PNNI	PNNI over IP
21	PRM	Packet Radio Measurement
12	PUP	n/a
75	PVP	Packet Video Protocol
106	QNX	n/a

(continued)

Table D-1. Internet Protocol Numbers, Sorted by Acronym *(continued)*

Number	Protocol Acronym	Protocol Name Expanded
27	RDP	Reliable Data Protocol
46	RSVP	Reservation Protocol
66	RVD	MIT Remote Virtual Disk Protocol
64	SAT-EXPAK	SATNET and Backroom EXPAK
69	SAT-MON	SATNET Monitoring
96	SCC-SP	Semaphore Communications Security Protocol
105	SCPS	n/a
42	SDRP	Source Demand Routing Protocol
82	SECURE-VMTP	n/a
33	SEP	Sequential Exchange Protocol
57	SKIP	n/a
109	SNP	Sitara Networks Protocol
90	Sprite-RPC	Sprite RPC Protocol
119	SRP	SpectraLink Radio Protocol
5	ST	Stream
118	ST	Schedule Transfer
77	SUN-ND	SUN ND Protocol - Temporary
53	SWIPE	IP with Encryption
87	TCF	n/a
6	TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
56	TLSP	Transport Layer Security Protocol using Kryptonet key management
39	TP++	TP++ Transport Protocol
23	TRUNK-1	Trunk-1
24	TRUNK-2	Trunk-2
84	TTP	n/a
17	UDP	User Datagram Protocol
83	VINES	n/a
70	VISA	VISA Protocol
81	VMTP	n/a

(continued)

Table D-1. Internet Protocol Numbers, Sorted by Acronym *(continued)*

Number	Protocol Acronym	Protocol Name Expanded
112	VRRP	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
79	WB-EXPAK	WIDEBAND EXPAK
78	WB-MON	WIDEBAND Monitoring
74	WSN	Wang Span Network
15	XNET	Cross Net Debugger
22	XNS-IDP	XEROX NS IDP
36	XTP	n/a

Assigned Internet Protocol Numbers by Number

Table D-2 lists the Internet Protocol numbers in order.

Table D-2. Internet Protocol Numbers, Sorted by Number

Number	Protocol Acronym	Protocol Name Expanded
0	HOPOPT	IPv6 Hop-by-Hop Option
1	ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
2	IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol
3	GGP	Gateway-to-Gateway Protocol
4	IP	IP in IP (encapsulation)
5	ST	Stream
6	TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
7	CBT	n/a
8	EGP	Exterior Gateway Protocol
9	IGP	(any private interior gateway)
10	BBN-RCC-MON	BBN RCC Monitoring
11	NVP-II	Network Voice Protocol
12	PUP	n/a
13	ARGUS	n/a

(continued)

Table D-2. Internet Protocol Numbers, Sorted by Number *(continued)*

Number	Protocol Acronym	Protocol Name Expanded
14	EMCON	n/a
15	XNET	Cross Net Debugger
16	CHAOS	Chaos
17	UDP	User Datagram Protocol
18	MUX	Multiplexing
19	DCN-MEAS	DCN Measurement Subsystems
20	HMP	Host Monitoring Protocol
21	PRM	Packet Radio Measurement
22	XNS-IDP	XEROX NS IDP
23	TRUNK-1	Trunk-1
24	TRUNK-2	Trunk-2
25	LEAF-1	Leaf-1
26	LEAF-2	Leaf-2
27	RDP	Reliable Data Protocol
28	IRTP	Internet Reliable Transaction Protocol
29	ISO-TP4	ISO Transport Protocol Class 4
30	NETBLT	Bulk Data Transfer Protocol
31	MFE-NSP	MFE Network Services Protocol
32	MERIT-INP	MERIT Internodal Protocol
33	SEP	Sequential Exchange Protocol
34	3PC	Third Party Connect
35	IDPR	Inter-Domain Policy Routing
36	XTP	n/a
37	DDP	Datagram Delivery Protocol
38	IDPR-CMTP	IDPR Control Message Transport Protocol
39	TP++	TP++ Transport Protocol
40	IL	IL Transport Protocol
41	IPv6	Internet Protocol version 6
42	SDRP	Source Demand Routing Protocol

(continued)

Table D-2. Internet Protocol Numbers, Sorted by Number *(continued)*

Number	Protocol Acronym	Protocol Name Expanded
43	IPv6-Route	Routing Header for IPv6
44	IPv6-Frag	Fragment Header for IPv6
45	IDRP	Inter-Domain Routing Protocol
46	RSVP	Reservation Protocol
47	GRE	General Routing Encapsulation
48	MHRP	Mobile Host Routing Protocol
49	BNA	n/a
50	ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
51	AH	Authentication Header
52	I-NLSP	Integrated Net Layer Security Protocol
53	SWIPE	IP with Encryption
54	NARP	NBMA Address Resolution Protocol
55	MOBILE	IP Mobility
56	TLSP	Transport Layer Security Protocol using Kryptonet key management
57	SKIP	n/a
58	IPv6-ICMP	ICMP for IPv6
59	IPv6-NoNxt	No Next Header for IPv6
60	IPv6-Opts	Destination Options for IPv6
61		Any host internal protocol
62	CFTP	n/a
63		Any local network
64	SAT-EXPAK	SATNET and Backroom EXPAK
65	KRYPTOLAN	Kryptolan
66	RVD	MIT Remote Virtual Disk Protocol
67	IPPC	Internet Pluribus Packet Core
68		Any distributed file system
69	SAT-MON	SATNET Monitoring
70	VISA	VISA Protocol
71	IPCV	Internet Packet Core Utility

(continued)

Table D-2. Internet Protocol Numbers, Sorted by Number *(continued)*

Number	Protocol Acronym	Protocol Name Expanded
72	CPNX	Computer Protocol Network Executive
73	CPHB	Computer Protocol Heart Beat
74	WSN	Wang Span Network
75	PVP	Packet Video Protocol
76	BR-SAT-MON	Backroom SATNET Monitoring
77	SUN-ND	SUN ND Protocol - Temporary
78	WB-MON	WIDEBAND Monitoring
79	WB-EXPAK	WIDEBAND EXPAK
80	ISO-IP	ISO Internet Protocol
81	VMTP	n/a
82	SECURE-VMTP	n/a
83	VINES	n/a
84	TTP	n/a
85	NSFNET-IGP	n/a
86	DGP	Dissimilar Gateway Protocol
87	TCF	n/a
88	EIGRP	n/a
89	OSPFIGP	n/a
90	Sprite-RPC	Sprite RPC Protocol
91	LARP	Locus Address Resolution Protocol
92	MTP	Multicast Transport Protocol
93	AX.25	AX.25 Frames
94	IPIP	IP-within-IP Encapsulation Protocol
95	MICP	Mobile Internetworking Control Protocol
96	SCC-SP	Semaphore Communications Security Protocol
97	ETHERIP	Ethernet-within-IP Encapsulation
98	ENCAP	Encapsulation Header
99		Any private encryption scheme
100	GMTP	n/a

(continued)

Table D-2. Internet Protocol Numbers, Sorted by Number *(continued)*

Number	Protocol Acronym	Protocol Name Expanded
101	IFMP	Ipsilon Flow Management Protocol
102	PNNI	PNNI over IP
103	PIM	Protocol Independent Multicast
104	ARIS	n/a
105	SCPS	n/a
106	QNX	n/a
107	A/N	Active Networks
108	IPPCP	IP Payload Compression Protocol
109	SNP	Sitara Networks Protocol
110	Compaq-Peer	Compaq Peer Protocol
111	IPX-in-IP	IPX in IP
112	VRRP	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
113	PGM	PGM Reliable Transport Protocol
114		Any 0-hop protocol
115	L2TP	Layer Two Tunneling Protocol
116	DDX	DD-II Data Exchange
117	IATP	Interactive Agent Transfer Protocol
118	ST	Schedule Transfer
119	SRP	SpectraLink Radio Protocol
120-254	Unassigned	
255	Reserved	

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